MERCIAL TREATIES-THE BERLIN BANK-THE

COMMERCIAL TREATISE—THE BERLIN BANK—THE
CASE OF VON RENSCHE.
Negotiations are commenced between Prussia and France
with a view to effect a commercial treaty between France
and the Zollverein.
The astleipated alteration in the rate of discount had
taken place at Berlin, the bank having raised the rate of
the terest fram four to five per cent.
A case involving the rights of naturalized American
etitisens is still under the attention of the legation at
Berlin. Henry Von Rensche, as we announced before in
the Henland, a Prussian, was condemned in 1849 to four
years imprisonment for an offense against the press. In
1860 he fied to the United States, and took the requisito
steps te naturalize as a citizen. About a year since he
returned, on private business, to Hamburg, where he was
arrested and given up to the Prussian authorities. Since
then he has remained in the jail of Leignitz, and claims
the interference of the United States on his behalf.

Germany.

The Great fair at leipsic—Telegraphs and passports, etc.

Leipsic Michaelmas fair, just over, was declared to have been highly productive and avantageous to dealers of all kinds, except to jewellers en gros. Leather and woollen eloths had been carried of at an advance upon Easter prices and large orders had been given from the United States and Iraly.

Owing to the excitement caused by the transmission of false intelligence, the Continental Telegraphic Association have adopted new regulations. For instance, persons sending despatches must prove their identity by their passport, er other guarantee of responsibility. With each message must be sent the words, "the sender is accredited."

### Holland.

Figure 1.

Figure 2.

Figure 3.

Figure 2.

Figure 3.

Figure 4.

ments will find an echo in me, and that I highly appressive them.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 4, 1853.

Under the influence of the political intelligence a general fall of prices has taken place at this bourse. Buth stocks have fallen I per cent; Mexican, I per cent; Austrian, 1½ per cent; and Peruvian, 2 per cent.

Glosing prices—Dutch Four per Cents, 93; do. Two-anda Haif per Cents, 61½; Spanish Deferred Three per Cent Metalles, 78½; Granada Deferred, 813-16; Feruvian New, 70½; Mexican New, 22½; Portuguese New, 38 5-16; Granada Astive, 26½; American Bank shares, 4; Exchange on Lendon, 11.82½, short.

# Die Augsburg Gazelle states, on the authority of a letter from Athens, dated the 23d ult., that the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Isles, and the Hon. Mr. Wyse, Inglish ambassador at Athens, had paid a vitit to Zaute after which the latter returned to Athens, and the former went by a steamer to Candia. "It is probable," adds the Consette, "that the Republic of the Seven Islands will become one of eight islands."

The Civil Wer in China.

[From the London Times, Oct. 5]

We have been favored with the following letter from a moval efficer on the China station:—

BERES, SHANGHAI, July 9, 1853.

I take this opportunity of writing a few lines about the important and interesting movement here—our boats having just returned from Ching-kiang-foo, where they had been in search of some deserters from the Salamander, entired away by the Toutar's (Chinese Governor's) people.

had been in search of some deserters from the Salamander, enticed away by the Toutar's (Chinese Governor's) people.

They report that the insurgents, by the confession of the maperialists, confirmed by themselves, had taken Fungyang, the capital of a department, some time since, and had beaten a large force which we knew to be somewhere there, under Keshen. The latter also stated—and I have no dealt of it—that they had taken Kwei-tih, also the maptial of a department, and close to the Yellow river. From the few versels at the mouth of the Grand Canal, as compared with what there were there when we passed, and from the few troops at Ching kiang-foo (from 1,000 to 5,000), as compared with what then were there (be,000 or 69,000), they must have a large force in the north.

Many have been inclined to say that they were losing all the moral effect of their capture of Nankin, and that they showed themselves unequal to an emergency: but it appears to me that their plans have been and are admirable. They brought away a quantity of children, and, I suppose, women, from Quang-si, whom it would have embarrassed them exceedingly to have carried on at present; so they sertified and provisioned Nankin for their reception; and then, or rather at the same time, commenced fortifying Ching kiang-tion, as the key to the Grand Canal, leaving force enough in them to defend them, and, by occasional sailes, to keep the imperialists under the impression that their force was greater, and so draw off attention from what was their real object all along—viz., the capture of Pakin. I have no doubt that their intentiens when we were up in the Hermes, was to proceed thither with all convenient haste, but they evaded our question by saying, "We are waiting for orders from the Tae-pingwang;" or, "waiting for a revolation as to where we shall go."

The effect has been to keep 15,000 men at Ching klang-force and face the whole of the account of the course.

The effect has been to keep 15,000 men at Ching klang-see, and I fancy the whole of the army of General Heang-he that was lately made Viceroy of seven provinces, poor man, though seventy-five, and is now ordered up to Pekin to lose his head. Soon they will not get any one to

The effect ass even to keep 10,000 men at Ching Lianghee that was lately made Vicercy of seven provinces,
poor man, though seventy-five, and is now ordered up to
Pekin to lose his head. Soon they will not get any one to
undertake the charge.

While the inaurgents were fortifying these places they
were building or altering bouts—I presume to carry their
commissariat, for, as they have stopped the supplies
going nerth, they would require to take supplies with
them. Building or altering vessels was necessary, because this is rather a low time of the year for the canal.

Yen will observe that the places taken rather indicate
that they are not travelling by the canal. This may be
partly because it is low, and partly to beat the forces oppaced to them in detail, or to prevent a junction between
the Manchoo army under Keshen and the Chinese army
under Heang, near Kankin, for, though they should advance upon Pekin, it would be fatal for them to lose Nanhia. There is a large lattar force in Whagman, near the
mouth of the Yellow river, and they may wish to avoid
this for the present.

I sancy this last move up to the Yellow river has been
made in a fortnight, and the probability is that, as the
forces were assembled there, having passed them, their
course will be rapid.

They still keep up their stoutness. I have it from a
way intelligent Chine se Scripture reader, who has been in
England and speaks English very well, that he was told
by a soldier, near Namin, where he had been, that 1,000
soldiers offered to join the inaurgent ranks, but would
not be accepted unless they embrabed Christianity, which
they refused to do.

The gates of Naokin remain open, but, it is said, the
ground in their vicinity is mined. I was much amused by
the Toutar here, who, where enlarging upon the number of the
ground in their vicinity is mined. I was much amused by
the Toutar here, who, where enlarging upon the numbers
of buffalces in, and they all disappeared, so they were
afraid to follow leat they should be so,
they are all parts

aspopular.
At one time the Chinese Roman Catholics, (not so the Earopean,) were apprehensive of the success of the Manahoos; because, they say, if they succeed Christianity in every shape will be proscribed, practically if not professedly, and their heads taken off, professedly for political

edly, and their heads taken off, professedly for political effences.

There has been a demand for Christian books, more particularly from Shang tung, for the last month or more, and it continues unabated. Others, again, ask for beeks of the same religion as that of the insurgents, and some have even asked for instructors to be sent among them.

The insurgents are wonderfully satisfied as to their ultimate and early success—they talk of two or three months. The General at Ching kiang foo said: "I am getting an old man now, but I could beat any twelve of these fellows opposed to us;" and speaking of arms—"The muskets often miss fire because our powder is bad; and as for those with eaps, why we don't understand them, and if we did we could not make the caps; now, as spear never misses fire, and these imperialists are affaid of it."

affaid of it."

The greater number of the junks that were sent from the Pei-ho for grain are going back empty, nearly all the peeple refusing to pay their land-tax. There have been begannt disturbances near here, in consequence of their attempting to force it, and the government has in each case Deer shifts to give in.

American Competition in India—Senastion among firtish Contractions.

The copy of a correspondence transmitted by the Hon. East india Court of Directors to Mr. Hugh Flening, for the use and information of the Manchester Commercial Association, gives some instructing items of intelligence relationship of the contract o

The foregoing correspondence having been forwarded, among other agents to Mr. Richard Spooner, acting collector of customs at Bombay, he writes the Secretary of government on the 14th of April, 1852, to say that "the value of the imports into Bombay from Meckran, which comprises the ports of Sommeance and Guader, was in 1843-64, 262 Strupes; in 1850-51, 119,961 rupes—showing an increase in the space of dive years of 36,423 rupes, and give. Such fayorable results, the suppose of the trade consisting chiefly of wool, fishmaws, shark fins, cuppass, and give. Such fayorable results, the suppose of the suppose of the trade on the suppose of the trade of Great Britain to Central Aria. He approves the suggestions of Mr. Fere, and says, were government to abolish all export duties, except on opism, salt, spirits, tobacco, cashmere shawk and indigo, it would be a vigorous step towards the encouragement of trade; and he adds:—

"The trade of Central Asia would seem to be greatly impeded by the enormous transit exactions of native States this point from the report of the Scinde committee before adverted to. Each came load, it would appear from that report, pays between Candahar and Kurrachee, as 'black mail,' 23 rupees, independent of an export of wolvers duty at Candahar of 5 per cent. The return trade would seem to be still more heavily taxed."

On the 10th of April Mr. Fere writes to the government with further information on the subject.—

"From Muscat the Americans that dates and tortoise-coarse and chape description, common clocks, spermacetic coardes and soap. There is also a large export of dates and salt to India, chiefly in exchange for rice. A Guader (Mekran coast) the wool is generally purchased for deliars. French vessels call on this coast in ballast from Mauritius and Beurbon, and take wheat, the produce of Scinde, dried fish from Soor, near Muscat, date from Saustine of piece goods, tents, cabinet ware, glass ware, gundende

are a highly respectable class of men." [The return of vessels from America, which accompanies this letter, shows that of the 15 there were 11 having part of their cargees of cotton cloth called "Hames Lecicame," and the number of bales in each was, respectively, 175, 100, 200, 45, 114, 169, 67, 309, 52, 110 and 1/2. Four of them had small quantities of refined sugar 2 ad other articles.] Major G. D. Jacob, political agent, at Kutch, writing 10th of September, 1862, rays:—

On arriving here Finstituted ino diries from parties acquainted with the trade of the prat, who inform me that within the last five years an Pacreasing traffix is piece goods, I believe sheetings, and generally known by the appellation of "Merican," had spring up between this and Zanibar; that much of this was reimported to Zanibar after being dyed, the remainder finding acceptance among the people of the country, owing to its lasting longer than the cloths imported from Bombay. I purchased one "than" of this stuff, tacasuring 324 yards, for 2344 kores, equal to Company's rupes 6-43, and was told that its price had been two dollars the piece. I beg to forward a yard of this material, containing the maker's name. Another piece, of semewhat inferior quality and lower price, was marked "Mrssachusetts sheeting, Lowell."

This correspondence, which will be read with much interest by commercial men, concludes with a letter from her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at the Persian Court, contradicting the statement as to the offer alleged to have been made by the Shah in Mr. Frere's opening letter.

pearance. Bell, Son & Co. reported present quotations as
follows:
United States 6 per cent bonds, 1868 1101/2 a 1111/2
United States 6 per ct. inser'd stock, 1867-8.110 a 1101
Pennsylvania 5 per cents
Pennsylvania bonds, 1877 90 a 91
Massachusetts 5 per cent dollar bonds, 1872 97 a 98
Massachusetts 5 per cent sterling bds., 1868108 a 109
Indiana State ins. stock
Maryland 5 per cent sterling bonds 96 a 97
Virginia 6 per cent bends, 1886 95 a 96
Kentucky 6 per cents, 1868 95 a 99
Tennessee 6 per cents, 1892 97 a 98
Canada 6 per cent bonds, 1874
Boston city 5 per cents, 1883 98 a -
Boston city 41/2 per cent sterling bonds 1031/2 a -
New Orleans city 6 per cent bonds, 1893 90 a -
Belvidere, (Del.,) 6 per ct. 1st mt. con., 1877 921/4 a -
Cincinnati and St. Louis 7 per cent 1st mort. 92 a 93
Chicage and Mississippi 7 per cent 1st mort. 891/4 a 901/4
Chicago and Aurora 7 per cent 1st mort 83 a 84
Great Western of Illinois, 1868 98 a 99
Phil. and Read. RR. 6 p. ct. mort. b'ds, 1860 861 a 8712
Penna. Central RR. 6 per cents, 1880 963 a 973
N.Y. and Eric RR.7 per ct. 1st mort., 1868-9.107 a 108
N. Y. and Frie RR. 7 per ct. convert., 1862 87 a -
N. Y. and Erie RR. 7 per ct. 2d mortgage a -

New York 17 6 a 22 5 17 6 a 0 0 20 0 10 0 N Orleans 15 6 a 17 6 17 6 a 0 0 17 6 8 0

LIERRFOOC MARKETS.

Oct. 8.—Cotton.—The advices from America, per the Asia, received on Saturday, the 2d inst., had a favorable effect on the market, and imparts d a degree of firmness, which, however, was speedlly checked by warlike advices from the East, and at the date of the Atlantic's sailing from liverpool, the 5th inst., the market was dull, in which state it had since remained. The Franklin's advices received at Liverpool by telegraph on the more ing of the 7th, having had no effect, prices are irregular, rendering it officult to make accurate quotations. The reduction on the week is variously called from scarce a quotation to \( \frac{1}{2}\)d. per lb. on the week. Middling qualities, especially Orleans best, retain their value. Sales of the week 3d,170 bales, including 3,450 on speculation and 1,600 export. Fair Orleans, 6\( \frac{1}{2}\)d.; middling, 5\( \frac{1}{2}\)d. a 59-16d.; fair uplands, 6\( \frac{1}{2}\)d.; middling, 5\( \frac{1}{2}\)d. a 59-16d.; fair uplands, 6\( \frac{1}{2}\)d.; middling, 5\( \frac{1}{2}\)d. a 59-16d.; fair uplands, 6\( \frac{1}{2}\)d.; middling, 5\( \frac{1}{2}\)d. a 59-16d.; fair uplands, 6\( \frac{1}{2}\)d.; middling, 5\( \frac{1}{2}\)d. a 59-16d.; fair uplands and fram until Friday, the 7th, when more caution was shown by buyers, and prices favored purchasers to the extent of 1d. a 2d. on wheat, and 6d. per bbl. on flour. Indian corn is quiet and unchanged. Quotations of chief firms are—for American white wheat, 9s. 9d. a 10s. 3d.; red and mixed, 9s. 8d., 9s. 9d., 19s.; Western canniflour, 33s. a 34s.; Baltimore, Ohio, and Fhiladelphia, 34s. a 34s. Photogra, 8c.—Abes—Pots are active, at 28s. a 30s.; pearls are dull, at 27s. 6d. a 28s. Kice is in improved demand, for Carolina, 24s. a 25s. 6d. Rosin sold freely, at 6s. 9d. a 7s. for commor, to 10s. for good. Linseed cakes, 210, thip. Tallow is in good demand, at 58s. a 59s., Y. C. No turpentine. In spirits of turpentine, for American, a

is unchanged, and a limited business is doing. Tobacco is unchanged.

EARING EROTHERS' CIRCULAR.

LONDON, Oct. 7-5 P. M.

The colonial and foreign produce markets have been flat this week, business being almost entirely restricted to the wants of the trade, few feeling deposed to extend their engagements in the present unsettled state of foreign politics; we must except, however, breadstuffs, as also tallow, and sundry Russian products, in which speculation has been indulged in to some extent. Money continues in demand, and high rates of discount are paid on long bills; but there is no inconvenient scarcity, and first class short paper can be done rather under the bank rates. The funds have been depressed, with great fluctuations. Consols leave \$40.2\frac{1}{2}\$ both for money and the account. We have no transactosms in American stocks to notice which would establish prices.

Cocunsat quiet, and of 100 bags at auction part only found buyers at 1d. decline; Lima 4s. 6d. 4 4s. 7d., Teneriffe 4s. 6d., Honduras silver 3s. 9d. a 5s. The present stack is \$,037 bags, against 11,247 last year.

Coco is without demand, and if sales ware forced, lower prices would have to be taken; 760 bags have been offered at auction, and nearly all bought in. A few lots of Trinidad have been sold at 32s. a 24s., with 50 bags good red

prices would have to be taken; 760 bags have been offered at auction, and nearly all bought in. A few lots of Trinidad have been sold at 32s. a 34s., with 50 bags good red Granada at 30s. a 31s.

COFFES: Is dull, and rather cheaper to sell, though the principal holders continue to display firmness. The public sales have been confined to 790 casks, 800 barrels and bags plantation Ceylon, which have principally found buyers at 54s. a 61s., and 2,000 bags Costa Rica at 49s. a 58s. A few lots Mocha realized 67s. a 67s. 3d., but 1,100 bags native Ceylon were bought in above the value, 750 bags ordinary having been sold by private contract at 45s. 6d. Nothing done in cargoes affoat. In the continental markets not much doing, but holders are firm. In Holland the deliveries continue large; those from the Trading Company's stores for last month were 284,630 bags.

ags.
COPTER continues in active general demand, and an ad-

vance is rather anticipated.

In the Coust trade there has been less excitement this rin the Coust trade there has call; but, extreme firmness being almore, made twas call; but, extreme firmness being almore, made twas call; but, extreme firmness being almore, made twas the control of wheat. Last week's average of English was 50s. 5d., and 165,608 qrs. returned. To-day there was decidely less disposition to purchase, and the market closed flastly at the rates of this day week; we quote as before—American red wheat 68s. a 72s., white 72s. a 76s.; Western canal flour, fresh, 37s. a 38s., Baltimore and Ohio, 38s. a 40s.

Corron continues very dull with us, the sales for the week not exceeding 1,100 bales, at a further decline of \$\frac{1}{2}\daggers, \text{d.}\text{per} policy middling Orleans was quoted yesterday 5\frac{1}{2}\daggers, \text{d.}\text{ with a heavy market.}

DRUGS, &c.—The public sales yesterday went of without life, and few goods were sold. 700 pkgs. castor ol chiefly sold from 3\frac{1}{2}\daggers, \text{d.}\text{ a 4}\frac{1}{2}\daggers, \text{d.}\text{ a 4}\frac{1}{2}\daggers, \text{d.}\text{ d.}\text{ c 10}\text{ od.}\text{ Cardamons, Malabar, 2.8 d. a 28. 10d. 1 Madras, 2.2; Cepton, 1s. 2d. a 1s. 2d. 20 cheets picked rhubarb brught in at 3s. 11d. a 4s. 3d. Gambier, 36. a 37s. Pegue cutch, 55s. a 56s. 200 cases China camphor sold at 108s. Turkey opiam, 13s. Quicksilver, 2s. 2d. Cream of tartar, 25. Salfrom, 25s. Gutta percha, 1s. 2d. a 1s. 4d. Java India rubber, 10d. a 10\frac{1}{2}\daggers, \text{d.}\text{ min market} \text{ we have not heard of over 236 10s. having been paid. Manila firm. 1,076 bales will be offered at auction next week Jute dull for the moment, and of 2,000 bales sold, from £20 10s. a £21 16s. for common to middling, 10s. a 16s. cheaper.

Chests have been sold; throw £20 10s. a £21 16s. for common to middling, 10s. a 16s. cheaper.

Thus far 6,244 chests have passed sale, of which 2,226 chests, leaving 5,85 chests still for sale. Compared with the small stendance of buyers,

Bristol; and 1,000 boxes on the spot from 34s. 9d. a 37s. Our Continental advices are generally devoid of interest. TALLOW—Had advanced considerably. 59s. was paid on the spot, but the market has since become quieter, and we leave off with sellers at 58s. 6d. on the spot, 57s. 6d. to end of year, and 58s. 3d. for Jannary to March.

TRL.—0f 12,122 pkgs. at auction, about one half was realized at very full rates. By private contract, common Congou has been dealt in to some extent, being now difficult to buy at 11½d; and there has been a fair inquiry for better qualities at 1s. 1d. a 1s. 4d.

TRL.—The smelters' quotations are not altered, but purchases of bars cannot be made under 125s. a 129s. nor of black under 127s. Foreign steady. Banca, 129s. 6d.; and 5traits, 119s. Tin plates less active at 32s. 6d., and 27s. for 1. C. charcoal and coke respectively.

TURPENTINE—Rough nominally 15s. Spirits has declined to 59s. for British, and 60s. for American.

WOOL.—The next series of sales will commence on 20th inst. About 55,000 bales have arrived.

FROM JAMES M'HENRY'S LIVERPOOL CIRCULAR.

FROM JAMES M'HENRY'S LIVERPOOL CIRCULAR.

PROW JAMES M HENRY'S LIVERPOOL CIRCULAR.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 7, 1852.

PROVISIONS.—A considerable portion of the sides taken by speculators early in the season are now on the market at irregular prices, the quality being unfitted for English consumption. Beef and pork are very dull. Cheese is less brisk, and dealers look for a decline of 2a. to 4s.

Lard steady.

Tallow has, fluctuated considerably during the week, but closes at the extreme rates last advised.

In Choverson there have been no transactions.

An immense business has been done in A racan Rice—300 tierces Carolina have been sold at an imprevement of 6d.

LINSECT CARN have advanced to £10 for thin American.

300 tierces Carolina have been sold at an imprevement of 6d.

LINSEE CARES have advanced to £10 for thin American. QUERCITICS HARK is neglected.

BRAINSET BARK is neglected.

BRAINSET BARK is neglected.

COTON.—The irregularity in prices noticed per Atlantic still continues. Ordinary to low middling qualities are yet only in very limited demand, and even the better grades are difficult of sale at the quotations. Strictly middling, more particularly Orleans, is the only quality on which as seller can fix an exact value. Generally the market must be quoted 1-18d. to ½d. per lb. lower in the week, and cotton is very freely offered at this reduction. In Manchester there is scarcely anything doing.

Stock this day, 770,018 bags, of which 470,870 are American; do last year, 506,773 bags, of which 336,981 are American. Sales this week, 36,170 bags, including 24,550 American—3,452 being on speculation, and 1,600 for export.

THE LATEST BY TELEGRAPH. CABINET COUNCIL IN LONDON.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 8.

The Cabinet Council sat three hours and a half on Priday. Sir William Molesworth was not present, owing to an error of the officer whose duty it is to summons members of the Cabinet.
FRANKLIN SEARCHING EXPEDITION RETURNED.

Commander Inglefield, of the searching ship Phoenix, has returned, but brings no news of Sir John Franklin. He succeeded in depositing the supplies. Commander McClure, in the Investigator, had accomplished the northwest passage, having passed through Behring's Straits into the Arctic sea and returned home by Davis' Straits. Inhabitants had been discovered further northward than known previously. They were very friendly. Large quan titles of very pure copper were discovered.

titles of very pure copper were discovered.

FINANCIAL APPAIRS.

LONDON.—The closing prices of the 7th are given below:
Consols, money and account, 92 a 92½; Exchequer bills,
12s. a 7s. discount.

Parts Bourse.—The closing prices of Friday, 7th, were
as follows:—Three per cent rentes, 72.90; four and a half
per cent,do., 99.70; bank shares, 2795.

At the Paris Bourse, on Frilay, scarcely any business
was done; but the funds were steady. The threes closed
at 72¾, and four-and-a halfs at 93½. Accounts had
been received from fifteen towns, in ten of which the
price of corn had fallen one frame per heckolitre.

VENNAL—The closing prices of the 7th were as annexed:

price of corn had fallen one frame per hectolitre.

Vienna.—The closing prices of the 7th were as annexed:
Five per cent metalliques, 90½; exchange on London,
10.58; bank shares, 1,320; gold, 14½.

AMPIRIAM.—The following are the closing prices of the
7th:—Four per cent, Dutch, 93; one per cent, Spain, 21;
American Bank, 4; Exchange on London, 11.82½ sh.; five
per cent Austrian Metalliques, 78½. The Austrian metalliques were at 88%.

Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church. TWELFTH DAY.

The Convention assembled yesterday at nine o'clock, an hour earlier than usual, owing to an anticipated adjourn-

ment sine dine within a few days.

Morning prayer was read by the Rev. Mr. Sparrow, of Va., assisted by the Rev. Mr. Salter, of New Hampshire, who read the lesson.

The minutes of the last day were then read and ap-The English delegates, after the morning prayers, took their leave of the Convention; and, upon motion, a committee was appointed to conduct the delegates to the

mittee was appointed to conduct the delegate to the steamer at Jersey City.

The Rev. Dr. Potter then informed the house that there was a delegation from Toronto at present in the city, consisting of two clergy men and two laymen, who had communications to make to the two houses.

A motion was then made to appoint a committee to introduce them to the house, which was carried.

The question then came up in regard to the amendment of article 2d of the constitution. This article read as follows:

follows:—

ARTICLE II.

The church in each diocess shall be entitled to a representation of both the elergy and the laity, which representation itself ones or mere deputies, not exceeding four of each order, chosen by the convention of the diocess; and is all questions, when replied by the clarks and lay representation all questions, when replied by the clarks and lay representation of the diocess; and is all questions, when replied by the clarks and lay representation of the diocess and the convention of the diocesses represented in the tree. The concurrence of the diocesses represented in that tree. The concurrence of the diocesses represented in that tree. The concurrence of the onven for. If the convention of any diocess should neglect or decline to appoint clerical deputies, or if they should neglect or decline to appoint clerical deputies, or if they should neglect or decline to appoint eleviate of the onvention of any of those of either order appointed should neglect to attend, or be prevented by tickness or any other accident, such diocess shall nevertheless be onsidered as duly represented by such deputy or deputies as may attend, whether lay or clerical, And if, through the neglect of the convention of any of the churches which shall have adopted, or may hereafter adopt, this constitution, no deputies, either lay or clerical, should attend at any general convention, the churches in such diocesses shall nevertheless be bound by the acts of such cenvention.

This question had long before been debated, and various

cesses shall nevertheless be bound by the acts or send convention.

This question had long before been debated, and various attached supposed to this article and lost. The last calculate approach of the present present can delibering it to the on-sideration of a special committee, who were instructed to report thereon. This committee on these their labors as as to present yesterday the following report, with the article annexed proposed as a substitute to the above article second of the constitution:—

\*\*CANON.\*\*

\*\*Alteration of Article II. Constitution.\*\*

The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred the mbject of so altering the second article of the sonstitution-cept such as are communicants of this church, beginner creates and a second article of the same the following resolution:—

\*\*Reselved.\*\* the Honce of Bishops seneuring. That it is expected article of the same the following stricles:—

\*\*ARTICLE II.\*\*

ARTICLE II.\*\*

ARTICLE II.\*\*

ARTICLE II.\*\*

The church in each diseases shall be entitled to a representation of both the clergy and the laity, such representation aball consist of not more than four clergymen and four layers and chosen in the manner prescribed by the convention therrof, and in all questions when required by the convention therrof, and in all questions when required by the convention therrof, and in all questions when required by decircal and lay representations from any discoss; shall have one vote; and the majority of suffrages by discosses shall have one vote; and the majority of suffrages by discosses shall have one vote; and the majority of suffrages by discosses shall have one vote; and the majority of suffrages by discosses shall have one vote; and the majority of suffrages by discosses shall have one vote; and the majority of suffrages by discosses shall have one vote; and the majority of suffrages by discosses shall have one vote; and the majority of the convention.

The convention of the convention of

sent. This delegation consisted of the Rev. T. B. Fuller and the Rev. H. Paiton, Rural Deans in the diocess of Toronto. John W. Gamble and John Arnold, Esgr., then were presented to the Chair, who welcomed them to seats in this Convention.

The Rev. Dr. Forner then made a few remarks, expres-

ring his pleasure from the intercommunication with the English delegation, who had now taken their departure from our shores.

It was then moved to take up for consideration the Canon reported by the Committee on Canons in regard to the use of the Book of Common Prayer.

This motion was carried, and the Canon in the following report taken un accordingly:—

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Expoir.

The Committee on Canons, to whom were referred certain proposed amendments of Canon XLV. of 1832, respectfully report-aid Canon amended, as follows, and recommend its adoption.

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CANON.

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Sec. 1. In every organized parish, before all sermons, and lectures, and on all other occasions of public worthip, the Book of Common Prayer.

Sec. 2. In every organized parish, before all sermons, and lectures, and on all other occasions of public worthip, the Book of Common Prayer shall be used as he same is or may be established by the authority of the General Louventon of the performance of said service, and other largers and he used than those presentled by the said book.

ESec. 2. Every bishop may, at his discretion, set forth the forms of prayer for his own discoss, to be used under his license, reveable at his pleasure, on occasions of public worship in places where there are no organized parishes, and in sewly appointed missionary stations—provided that such forms be composed wholly of portions of the Book of Coramen Prayer, and that no prayers be used but such as may be found is said book.

Sec. 3. Canon XLV. et 1832, is hereby repealed.

By erder of Cemmitted.

WM. COOPER MEAD, Chairman.

Section first of this Canon was first considered, and with but little discussion adopted.

The second section excited some debate; several amendments were proposed, each of which called forth a special discussion, in the midst of which as notion was made to adjourn.

The Convention then adjourned till nine o'clock this

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# FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

## MONEY MARKET.

WEDNISDAY, Oct. 19-6 P. M. Wall street was the scene to-day of another panic, greater in intensity than that of last week. All sorts of rumers were current relative to failures, and for a time the bulls were horror stricken. Fancy stocks were offered in any quantity at almost any price, and the bears were in high spirits. The excitement alightly subsided as the rumors proved unfounded, and prices partially resovered. In the street, the leading fancies fell two and three per

Liverpool prior to the sailing of the steamer, confirms the announcement that the Sultan had declared war, and would proceed to hestilities unless the Russians evacuated the Principalities within four weaks. The financial and commercial advices continue about the same.

We have no change to report in any of the leading markets. Speculators in broadstuffs must be sadly disap-pointed by the complexion of the circulars. We notice a general advance in the rate of interest on the Continents and no relief in the money markets. At the mining board to-day, the sales were to some ex-

tent. There appears to be an active demand for Ulster, 500 shares sold at 2½ per cent; 500 do., 2¾, seller 30 days;

200 Phornix Gold, at % per cent.

The steamship Arabis, from this port for Liverpool, to-day, carried out \$1,219,243 in specie, principally in gold ingots.

The City Bank of New York has declared a semi-annual

dividend of 5 per cent; the Merchants' Insurance Company of Boston, a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent. It will be seen by a notice inlanother column, that there will be sold at the Exchange, at auction, on Saturday, by order of Mesers. Jacob Little & Co., 5,000 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal stock, and \$50,000 of Illinois Central cial affairs. It appears that parties who have bypothecated stocks on call loans, find it difficult to realize on certain securities at the regular board, when called upon to liquidate, and have therefore been compelled to offer them through some other channel. Sales at auction generally attract outside purchasers, and the number of buyers is not so restricted as at the board of brokers. If this plan is generally adopted, we shall soon have a wider field for investment opened than capitalists now enjoy, and many securities not usually operated in here will be attracted to this market. Some prominent auctioneer

might make this an important branch of business. If the capitalists of Europe have no better advices rela-tive to financial movements on this side of the Atlantic, than they derive from the circulars which emanate from houses here calling themselves bankers, they are in a fair way of being drawn into speculative investments involving serious losses, and the revival of all those prejudices against our securities generally which a few years since were so prevalent throughout Europe. As a sample of the information conveyed in those circulars, we annex an extract from one signed De Coppet & Co, cotton brokers, we believe somewhere in the lower part of the city :-

from one signed De Coppet & Co, cotton brokers, we believe somewhere in the lower part of the city:—

The unfavorable news from London and the European Continent, the unexpected failure of a heavy jobber in the funds and railroad bonds in consequence of excessive advances, the articles published by a certain unscrupulous daily paper in relation to the pretended illegality of certain values, (written with a purely speculative object,) and the prolonged and constantly increasing searcity of money, have suddenly produced a lack of confidence long unknown in our market, and have occasioned great agitation there for two or three day past. In consequence of this, fancy (or speculative) stocks have experienced a heavy decline; stocks upon investment have found but few purchasers, and have even, in many instances, been forced to sale at a very considerable reduction of price. Our quotations for this circular will necessarily be in many cases, merely nominal.

To day the movements of our market are already calmer and more regular; fancy stocks have recovered, while there is less disposition to sacrifice stock for the sake of gaining ready resources, and more inclination to profit by the fail. Nevertheless, extreme caution is observed in all transactions; especially in the comparative new values of the industrial and railroad companies. The effect of this will be the postponement until a more propitious period of the execution of new enterprises, and the application of all disposable resources to the completed lines are such as to strengthen the conviction that the present fall of prices does not in the least degree change the intrinsic value and the solidity of the obligations of the railroads already finished or in a position to have some available revenue.

Here is a fine story for European capitalists to ponder

over. If any are deceived by the statements here made, they are more gullible than we are, disposed to believe. Now, it is natural enough for those who deal in certain classes of securities to give them a good name, and in duce investments to as great an extent as possible. The class of securities referred to bear such a character in this community that our shrew-lost capitalists will not touch them, and certain parties, who have become deeply involved with them, have been compelled to suspend payment. In times like these they are no more available than so much blank paper, and those who have pur-chased them at any price find them a heavy dead-weight to carry. The bonds issued by the cities, counties and towns of the West, to aid in the construction of railroads in that section of the country, are illegal, and movements have already been made to prevent the levy of taxes to meet any accruing interest. In several in stances the amount of bonds issued by towns is greater than the aggregate value of real estate within their limits, and the most reckless system has been pursued in involv ing corporations in the construction of railroads, when not the slightest benefit appeared even in the prospective. and the slightest benefit appeared even in the prospective.

All may go along quietly, smoothly enough so long as the railroad companies continue to pay the interest on the bonds issued for their advancement out of the amount received by forced sales at auction. So long holders may be humbugged by the statements of those who act as agents of foreign capitalists; but the moment it requires a direct tax upon the people to pay the interest, there will be any quantity of repudiation, delinquency, &c.

R is our firm conviction that not the first one of this

class of bonds will ever be paid. If the credit of any of

to pay the interest on the old, until they arrive at maturity, they will be cancelled by a new issue, perhaps for a greater amount. We do not look for the payment of any railroad bonds, or those issued on account of railroads, is money. It is not far out of the way to estimate the aggregate issue of these illegal, unconstitutional, unguaranteed securities, called corporation bonds, at one hundred million of cellars, and it appears to us not at all difficult to forsee the result. We have already seen the effect of mach rapid issue of such securities on our own capitalists, and foreigners will find themselves in a similar position the mement they attempt to realize. These bonds have been pushed of in any way, and at any morifice. Everything has, indirectly, been taken in exchange that had a market value, and made available for providing the required facilities for constructing the different lines of road. The sole object of the agents and negotiators at home or abroad has been to get rid of the sonds at the best price, whatever it was. The details and particulars of some of these negotiations would astorich the veriest Peeter Pank in this community. The rame is now over. in this community. The game is now over. Financiers of this school, and securities of this class, have had their day, and the time has arrived for taking an observation, and preparing for any emergency that may arise. Such a desperate, reckless course as has been pursued by those suggest in the extension of our works of internal improvement, cannot continue for any length of time with-out a serious reckoning. The laws of finance cannot be so outraged without most disastrous results, and the next six months will hardly suffice to bring about a healthy state of things in the financial world.

10 shs Amer Rr Bk. 11
25 Bnk Nrth Amrica 1
100 Petesi Lead Co...
450 Ulster Mining Co.
75 Flor and Kprt Co.
260 F & K Jnt Stk. 10
100 Nic Trans Co...
60 do.....
260 do.....
260 do.....
260 do.....
55 do......
560 do..... the bulls were horror stricken. Fancy stocks were offered in any quantity at almost any price, and the bears were in high spirits. The excitement slightly subsided as the ramore preved unfounded, and prices partially recovered. In the street, the leading fancies fell two and three per cent below prices current at the board, and few purchasers appeared, even at that depreciation. As the fact regarding the position of certain houses became known, the panic was allayed; and at the second board the morning's prices were sustained.

At the first board, New York Central Bonds declined 1/2 per cent.; Rrie, 1871, 1/2; Rrie, 1862, 1/2; Milchigan, 1 New Jork Jersey Zinc, 1/2; Parker Vein, 1/2; New York Central Ballroad, 1/2; Panama Railroad, 1/2; Rrie Railroad, 2/2; Harlen, 1/2; Stantington, 1/2; Redding Railroad, 1/2; Hadson Railroad, 1/2; Panama Railroad, 1/2; House Haven Railroad, 1/2; Hadson Railroad, 1/2; New York Central Ballroad, 1/2; New York Central Ballroad, 1/2; New York Central Railroad, 1/2; New York

CITY TRADE REPORT.

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WENNEDAY, Oct. 19—6 P. M.

Asines.—There were 40 bils. bought, at \$5 50 fer pearls, and \$5 57 ½ for pots, per 100 lise.

Breasstuffe.—Flour was dull and lower, though unaffected by the Asia's news, which did not transpire early enough to influence the market. The day's sales reached 17,000 bils.—Sour at \$5 50 a \$5 75; superfine No. 2, 26 6 12½ a \$6 37 ½; ordinary to choice State, 36 62½ a \$6 81½; mixed to fancy Western, at the same figures; fancy Geuesee and Ohio, \$6 81½ a \$6 93¾; extra Western, \$6 87½ a \$7 50½; and extra Genesee. at a \$7 50. Canadisa was neglected. There have been 1,400 bbls. Southern procured at \$6 87½ a \$7 50½ for mixed to good; \$7 50½ a \$7 25 for favorite, and \$7 25 a \$7 50½ for fancy, per bbl. Rye flour was less in demand, at only \$4 50 for fine, and \$5 for superfine. Corn meal attracted less notice, at \$4 12½ for Jersey, and \$4 50, for Brandywine. Wheat was likewise less sought after. The day's operations included 21,000 bushels good to prime Genesee white, at \$1 54 a \$1 57; 20,000 Michigan. de., at \$1 52 a \$1 54; 4,200 poor Southern do., at \$1 45; at \$1 42 a \$1 44; and 2,800 Canadian red, at \$1 42. Some 2,000 bushels rye brought 92c. Barley was scarce, and beld at \$11½c. a \$7.5cc., per bushel; State and Western oats commanded quickly 49½c. a 51½c., per bushel. Corn was in diminished request, at reduced figures. The day's sales embraced 35,000 bushels, at \$7.5cc. a 79c., for unsound; 80c. a \$1c., for mixed Southern and Western; and \$2c. a \$35c., for yellow Jersey and Continue to favor the buyer. The Asia's news was reserve.

Southern.

Corron.—The sales to day were 1,750 bales—prices still continue to favor the buyer. The Asia's news was received after the close of business. The cotton brokers had an infernal meeting to day, and decided to form an association to agree upon a uniform classification, and to report daily the correct amount of sales, and tone of the market.

COPPER.—Sales of 400 bags Rio were effected, at 11c. per

COFFEE.—Sales of 400 bags Rio were effected, at 11c. per lb.

Fight were plentier, and not quite so dear. The week's transactions consisted of 7.500 quintals dry cod, at \$3 37½ as 36 2½; 2,200 bbls. mackers!, closing at \$17 a \$16 for large and small No. 1: \$12 for No. 2; and \$8 50 for No. 1; with 7,560 beres smoked herring, closing at 55c. for No. 1; and 55c. for sealed.

Franciers.—Before the news some 15 000 or 20,000 bashes les wheat were engaged for Liverpool, at 14d., in bulk, and 400 a 500 bbls. flour at 4s. To London, about 20,000 bashes wheat were engaged at 165d., in bulk. To Havre, a vessel was engaged to load with wheat at 24c., and 20 or at 55c., and 20,000 bushels wheat besides were engaged, at 24c.; 5,000 bbls. flour, at 55c. To California, freights varied from 50c. to 60c. per foot, measurement. No engagements of freights of moment were reported after the receipt of the Asia's news, for Europe.

FRUE.—Nothing of any consequence transpired in private to-day. Sales were made by auction of 450 boxes malage rassins, at \$2 52 58 35; 400 half boxes do. do, at \$1 75 a \$1 77 ½; 300 quarter boxes do. do., at 90c.; and 100 boxes cluster do., at \$2 30.

HAY.—Abeut 1,000 bales river were taken for shipment, at 16c.

Lates.—Eastern remained in brisk request, at \$2 12%

wate to-day. Nales were make by solution of see coase Malaga russins, at \$2 25 a \$3 36; 400 half boxe do. do., at \$1.75 a \$1.775; 300 quarter boxes do. do., at 90c.; and 100 boxes cluster do., at \$2.03.

Hay.—About 1,000 bales river were taken for shipment, at 10c.

Lattle.—Eastern remained in brisk request, at \$2.12% per thousand.

Mollsom.—The day's transactions included 250 hbds. Cubs, part muscovado, at 25c. per gallon.

LEATHER—The trade has shown symptoms of dulness within the last few days; prices are not so stiff as they were a week ago. The aloc trade being over for the fall, the manufacturers are making but few purchases of leather at present, and but little demand will come front that quarter until December or January next, when preparations will be making for the spring trade. One of two other causes are operating adversely upon the market one is the advance in freight to Europe, and the views of the owners of leather being above those of the experters thereby putting a stop to shipments abroad; another is, the stringency in the money market, which tends to a curtailment of credits and a closer selection of paper. All these causes are operating adversely upon the market as to the future. It is known that the extraordinary prosperity of the country has led to an increased consumption of leather, as well as of other articles. This increase is subject to severe contraction mader a lengthy stringency in the money market, as at present indicated. An unexpected falling off he heavy stocks of leather on hand, where now they seem light, and an anxiety to sail would soon be manifested, ending with the usual results of heavy lesses and failures. At present the raw material is uncommonly high in price; it takes double the capital to purchase the ordinary extent in the price of the manufactured article would therefore be felt very severed to the manufactured article would prove the proving the